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νεύω, κόπτω, κρούω, λέγω, λύω, μάχομαι, πίμπλημι, πληρώ,
 ρήγνυμι, σπάω, στέλλω, τρέπω, φεύγω, ώθέω
 4 prepositions: 18—ἀγορεύω, ακούω, άπτω (3) -ομαι (1),
 βουλεύω (3) -ομαι (1), διδράσκω, δύνω, ελαύνω, έρώ, ισώω (3)
 -ομαι (1), κλήω, κτάομαι, μίγνυμι, μιμνήσκω, οφείλω, πολι-
 ορκέω, πράσσω, σκοπέω, φορέω
 3 prepositions: 32
 2 " : 97
 1 " : 181
 Total not including 10 middles: 387

III—AN EXAMINATION OF THE STATISTICS

Introductory

The preposition is a local adverb.

The prevalent definition of the verb is predication.

There is no kind of predication that does not imply motion, actual or potential. At any rate in the consideration of the preposition or its relation to the verb, we are justified in making that element predominant which is necessarily the most fundamental. Motion in a verb, then, is that quality in a verb which is capable of direction.

The fundamental notion of the preposition is one of place. The deviations from this notion, the transfers from place to time, or the paling out of the original color, all have their basis in the primal notion of place.

It is unnecessary to demonstrate the interdependence and kinship of the notions of motion and place. Place involves motion just as the preposition involves the verb. It also lies implicitly in the nature of the subject that certain forms of motion will have a natural affinity for certain relations of place, while some forms of both motion and place will absolutely refuse to coalesce. This is due to the different modifications of motion assumed by the verb. By modification of motion, we mean: *the alteration of its color, the definition of its kind, or the indication of its direction*. Absolutely pure motion is free from such modification. If there were a verb which designated motion without reference to color, direction or kind, it could be said to express pure motion. But pure motion does not exist in language. Language begins with concrete notions, however general the application which the expression of that notion may have had, after the notion had once taken form. Thus there are verbs which express motion in a more general way than others. E. g., *είμι*, however concrete the notion for which it originally stood, is used for so many different kinds of motion, that, for purposes of these papers, it can be said to express relatively pure motion.

The motion in a verb may be modified either internally or externally.

The next financial statement will be made in No 50 of THE LATIN LEAFLET, issue of May 5. Acknowledgement of all subscriptions received for the SCHOLARSHIP FUND since our last statement will be made in this issue.

Another New Lamp?

Caesar B G I 41 4 has never yet, so far as I know, been satisfactorily explained. The explanation of the *ut*-clause as one of result is very unsatisfying. Obviously the subject of *duceret* must be either *iter* or *Caesar*. Now *iter ducit* may be good Latin, perhaps even *iter aliquem ducit*; but somehow I have a feeling (mistaken, I am quite prepared to be told) that to allow the "*iter*" to lead the army is unwarrantably to deprive the "imperator" of his most important function. But *ut Caesar exercitum duceret*, result, suits no better, for it states, or at least implies, the completion of a stage in the journey before the actual departure is chronicled in *profectus est*.

Indirect question was suggested to me a few years ago by a friend, but rejected on consideration. If the sentence be an indirect question, here again either *iter* or *Caesar* must be the subject. I have already stated why the former seems objectionable. If *Caesar* be subject, the subjunctive must, I suppose, have been subjunctive also in the direct form; but the presence of the word *itinere* is against this view, since a very unpleasant, un-Caesian anacoluthon is produced.

If Caesar had written . . . *itinere exquisito per Diviciacum . . . ut locis apertis exercitum duceret*, I wonder if anyone would ever have thought *ut . . . duceret* anything but a clause of purpose depending on *exquisito*. The words *miliū amplius*, etc, form the stumbling-block, for it seems strange that Caesar should deliberately have set in his purpose the minimum length of the circuit which he would make. But a typographical device removes the whole difficulty, for we should print . . . *itinere exquisito per Diviciacum, quod ex Gallis ei maximam fidem habebat, ut—miliū amplius quinquaginta circuitu—locis apertis exercitum duceret*, etc.

We interpret, remembering that *exquisito* is not quite synonymous with *reperito*, "Caesar having through the help of Diviciacus sought a route, that he might march his army through open country—to be sure he had to make a détour of more than fifty miles—started about 3 A M".

Stock, Kraner-Dittenberger, Vera Doughty, and perhaps others have given explanations approximating more or less closely this of mine; but because no one of these seems to me to have quite completely or consistently explained the passage, that must be my warrant for this note.

A L HODGES

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Fifth Meeting of The Latin Club

Send Your Postal Card at Once

The fifth regular meeting of The New York Latin Club is called for Saturday, March 29, at 12 M, in the Hotel Albert, corner of University Place and Eleventh Street, New York. This date is selected at the suggestion of Professor Harry Thurston Peck, the head of the Latin Department of Columbia University, who will address the Club on the general subject of Secondary Latin. All persons who are interested, whether teachers of Latin or not, are cordially invited to be present. The plan is to serve luncheon (50 cents a plate for members, 75 cents for guests) at 12 M promptly, so that there shall be no delay. The address will follow the luncheon, and adjournment will occur about 2 P M, thus leaving the afternoon still unbroken for those who attend.